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The Newport Mercury,

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with news, general reading—editorial, statistical and governmental—current and household departments. Boasting so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TELEGRAMS: \$2.00 per year. TELEGRAPHIC COPIES IN WRITING, \$5. Extra copies can always be had from the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Moolettes Occupying Mercury Hall.

GEO. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 8, Order United American Mechanics; George S. Stoddard, Councillor; Daniel P. Bill, Recording Secretary; meets every Monday evening.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 42, I. O. O. F.; William Allen, Noble Grand; Wm. H. Boone, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No. 63, N. E. O. F.; Frank G. Scott, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 2d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; J. J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W.; Geo. H. Wilbar, Master Workman; Geo. A. Pritchard, Recorder; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings.

PENNSYLVANIA LODGE, No. 32, R. H. Director; Andrew Jackson, Inspector; G. H. Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, N. H. of B.; William H. Langley, Chancellor Commander; Herbert L. Marsh, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. H. K. of P.; Sir Knight Captain, John H. Weatherell; Daniel P. Hull, Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

FIVE YEAR BENEFIT ORDER.

The Receiver-Dictator's dividend of 801.3 per cent. and Newport Members Got Checks Aggregating About \$7000.

The Peoples Five Year Benefit Order, which went into the hands of a receiver little over a year ago, has finally reached a settlement on a basis of 801 per cent. on all monies paid in to the benefit fund, and the members are thereby made happy.

Newport had 127 members in good standing at the time the order became defunct and their dividends amount to from \$10 to \$85.00 each—according to the length of time they were in the order and the amounts drawn out in sick benefits—an aggregate of about \$7000. This is about 62.6 per cent. of the total cost, including initiation fees, quarterly dues, per capita tax, etc., and considering that during the life of the order each member was entitled to \$20 a week for sickness, it cannot be pronounced a very expensive means of insurance.

The Hotel de Legerot property on the Cliff was sold at mortgagee's sale Monday for \$4,800. Hon. Samuel H. Honey, who held mortgages against the property to the amount of \$15,500, was the purchaser. Tuesday the silver and glass ware, table and bed linen, etc., was sold at sheriff's sale, Mr. F. P. Garrison being the purchaser. The general impression seems to be that the latter purchase, at least, was made in the interest of a syndicate with the object of opening the place next season.

Miss Louisa K. Coggeshall returned to her duties as teacher in Miss Knott's private school in New York city Monday evening after enjoying the holidays with her father, Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, in this city. Miss Coggeshall is a graduate of Rogers High School, this city, of Vassar, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and of Newman College, England, and already ranks high among the female educators of this country. One of her teachers at Newman was a daughter of Prince Muister Gladstone.

Mrs. M. D. Clark, of Fifth avenue, New York, is making extensive improvements to the interior of her recent purchase, the Turret cottage on Bellevue and Victoria avenues. The parlor is being finished in Louis XVI style, bands richly panelled in white and gold, with an elaborately carved mantel. Col. Thos. S. Nixon is doing the work.

Major Williams A. James, who died recently in Chicago, was a Rhode Island boy. He served through the war in the Third Rhode Island and was several times promoted for bravery. At the celebration of Rhode Island day at the World's Fair in October last he spoke in behalf of the sons and daughters of Rhode Island living in the west, and made a most pleasing address.

Mr. John Pearson and his son, Mr. Joseph Pearson, are confined to the house with La Grippe.

Attacks of La Grippe are numerous among our citizens.

Natural History Society.

Brown-Bradford.

Last Saturday evening this Society held a meeting devoted to a series of short communications, instead of one long lecture, and the experiment worked admirably. Captain Cotton, vice-president, acted as chairman, and an excellent chairman he made, guiding the discussion on each item, and adding new light by his remarks on each. The following were the subjects brought forward—"On the supply of food-fishes," being an outline of the discussion which took place in New York last month at the Fish Convention. The result seems to be that traps now capture a larger quantity of fish than before when hook and line alone were used but the fish are not allowed to attain such a large size. Mr. Hugh L. Taylor, who is both sportsman and naturalist, contributed very interesting "Notes on the Muskrat," explaining the habits, food, buildings, and increase in importance of this well-known little animal. The highly important subject of "Nature Studies in Public Schools," was explained by Superintendent Baker, both theory and in practical working. These studies are taking root in our Newport system of education, with much benefit and pleasure to the children. The habits of the "Mink" which is sparingly found all over our Island, were spoken of by the Secretary who presented to the Society a fine mounted specimen, the animal itself having been recently shot by Mr. Charles Hunter at Easton's Pond. Perhaps the most interesting subject of all was that brought forward in the shape of a communication from Mr. Theodore N. Peckham on "Sharks and what brings them here." Mr. Peckham states that during the last 8 years since the system of dumping the Newport garbage out at sea has been inaugurated, the number of sharks visiting the northern end of Second or Sachuest beach has greatly increased. He says they are attracted there by the oil and refuse drifted there by the current which brings to that spot the still dumped by the Newport shipyards; and the result to the Middletown fishermen is very disastrous, as the sharks destroy great quantities of the fish which the fishermen have captured in their nets. The sharks bite the fish out of the nets and leave nothing but the heads.

Odd Fellows Installations.

Now Year's night was celebrated by Rhode Island Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., by a public installation and social which proved one of the most enjoyable in the annals of the Order. The officers elected and appointive were installed by District Deputy Grand Master A. K. McElroy assisted by the following board of officers: C. Philip Frank, acting as grand warden; Joseph Graham, as grand secretary; George R. Chase, as grand treasurer; John T. Delano, as grand chaplain; Robert M. Pike, as grand marshal; and W. L. Tilley, as grand guard. Following the ceremonies addresses were made by Deputy Grand Master McMahon, Noble Grand William Allen and Vice Grand V. Mott Francis of Excelsior Lodge, and Noble Grand F. Augustus Ward of Rhode Island Lodge.

A collation was served after which dancing was enjoyed to music by the Newport Orchestra, Mr. William H. Alton prompting. Mr. W. H. Wilcox performed the duties of floor manager, assisted by Messrs. W. T. Libby, H. L. DeBlois, W. D. Tow, Joseph Graham, F. E. Langley, R. H. McIntosh, W. G. Ward, Jr., G. F. Rounds and W. H. White.

On Tuesday evening, the board of Grand Officers visited and installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge of this city. These exercises were not public, but the members of the Order present spent a most enjoyable evening.

On Thursday evening the Installing Officers went to Block Island and installed the officers of Neptune's Lodge of that place.

Commercial Club's Ball.

The Commercial Club gave its first concert and ball at Masonic Hall Monday evening and it was pronounced a perfect success in every particular. The concert portion of the programme was under the management of Professor F. A. Fredericks, which began at 9 o'clock and included piano and vocal solos, orchestral selections and a chorus by the Commercial Glee Club. A very pretty skirt dance was given by two young ladies twelve years of age. Following the concert there was a programme of twenty dances with intermission for supper. Mr. A. P. Jenings performed the duties of floor manager, ably assisted by Messrs. L. Shantler, J. E. Leddy, M. J. Corcoran, J. J. Butler, T. Sullivan, J. T. Donoran and D. J. McGowan. Music was furnished by the New Hampshire orchestra and prompted by Mr. W. A. Deplight.

Mr. Percy A. Austin, who has been confined to the house for the past two weeks with the grippe, is able to be out.

The public schools re-opened on Tuesday and St. Joseph's on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. John R. Caswell is in town.

WEDDING BELLS.

Brown-Bradford.

NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Its Inauguration at City Hall

Monday Noon.

Organization of the Two Boards—City Officers Elected Monday Night—Standing Committee Appointed—Thorb Organization. The new city government for 1894 was duly organized at the City Hall on Monday. The two retiring boards met in their respective chambers at 11:30 according to no-journment, and after the records of the previous meeting had been read and approved voted to adjourn sine die. The members-elect of the two boards then assembled in the Common Council chamber where a large audience of interested spectators had already gathered. This meeting was called to order by Mayor Horton, who immediately administered the oath of office to his successor, Hon. Daniel B. Pearlgate, whom was then handed the gavel.

Mayor Fearing recited the certificates of apd award in the members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, after which prayer was offered by Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanuel church rectory Mr. William Armstrong and Miss Marie Bourgois, of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. E. H. Porter. The bride was attended by Miss Christiana Connell as bridesmaid and Mr. Thomas Duffy acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at their future home on Church street. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong will visit a number of New England cities before their return from their wedding tour.

The January social of the Channing church people was held at the church parlors Wednesday evening and took the form of a dramatic entertainment. A play entitled "Our Relatives" was presented by Miss Mayberry, Miss Ada, Mrs. Rogers, Messrs. W. H. Lee and F. E. Dawes, who acted their parts in an excellent manner. Music and refreshments followed, after which dancing was indulged in till late in the evening.

Evening Meeting.

The two boards met for the evening meeting according to adjournment and transacted the following concurrent business before joining in convention for the election of officers.

An ordinance was passed, creating an additional gate keeper at the crossings on Fourth street, as were also the usual resolutions fixing the salaries of certain officers. The only changes in salaries were for tax collector and driver of the city ambulance, the former being increased from \$1200 to \$1500 per annum, and the latter from \$40 to \$50 per month; the two gate keepers were given \$500 each.

Resolutions were passed directing the Finance Committee to report ways and means for running the city for the year ensuing; directing the same committee to obtain from the several banks of the city sums upon which the city treasurer's deposits will be received and checks paid, etc.; authorizing the city treasurer to draw from time to time the interest on the Town Jewish Synagogue fund as needed; directing the city clerk to prepare for publication as usual the city documents; directing the committee on printing to get bids and contract for printing the city documents for the year; authorizing the Highway committee to get bids and contracts at their discretion for the collection of the city garbage; authorizing the same committee to secure proposals and contract for carting crushed stone for the year, and to contract for paving stone and gravel for the use of the department for the year. Resolutions were also passed authorizing the committees on streets and highways and on fire department to advertise for proposals for furnishing forage for those departments and the committee on public property to obtain proposals for fuel for the use of the city hall, police station, and the overseers of the poor.

The usual annual reports were received and properly referred, and Aldermen Hammett and Openshaw and Common Councilmen O'Neill, Wilbar and Carr were appointed the committee on Industrial School building.

IN JOINT CONVENTION.

The two boards then met in joint convention and elected the following officers. Party lines were pretty closely drawn, the vote, except in a few cases where places were filled by acclamation standing 12 to 8:

Chief of Police—Harwood E. Read; salary \$1,200.

Street Commissioner—Joseph P. Cotton.

City Solicitor—W. P. Sheppard, Jr.; salary, \$1,200.

Judge of Probate—Darius Baker.

Probate Clerk—William H. Hammett.

City Auditor—John H. Westcott; salary, \$1,200.

Overseer of the Poor—Lewis L. Simmons.

John Irby, James B. Cottrell.

Inspector of Nuisances—William F. Wyatt; salary, \$600.

Fire Marshal—Henry E. Turner, M. D.; salary, \$500.

Board of Health—Christopher F. Barker, M.

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by JAMES C. SWAN.

Alexander's Dream and what came of it.

And when Juddus understood that Alexander was not far from the city, he went out in procession, with the priests and the multitude of the citizens. The procession was veritable, and the manner of it different from that of other nations. It reached to a place called Saphis, which name, translated into Greek, signifies a prospect, for Jonam had thence a prospect both of Jerusalem and the temple, and when the Priests and the Chaldeans that followed him thought they should have liberty to plunder the city, and torment the high priest to death, which the king's displeasure fairly promised them, the very reverse of it happened for Alexander, when he saw the multitude at a distance, in white garments, while the priests stood clothed with fine linen, and the high priest in purple and scarlet clothing, with his mitre on his head, having the golden plate whereon the name of God was engraved, he approached by himself, and adored the name, and first saluted the high priest. The Jews also did altogether with one voice, salute Alexander and encompass him about; whereupon the kings of Syria and the rest were surprised at what Alexander had done, and supposed him disordered in his mind. However, Parmento alone went up to him and asked him, "How it came to pass, that when all others adored him, he should adore the high priest of the Jews?" To whom he replied, "I did not adore him, but that God, who had honored him with his high priesthood, for I saw this very person in a dream, in this very bald, when I was at Dica in Macedonia, who, when I was considering with myself how I might obtain the dominion of Asia, exhorted me to make no delay, but boldly to pass over the sea thither, for that he would conduct my army, and would give me the dominion over the Persians; whence it is, that having seen no other in that habit, and now seeing this person in that, and rememhering that vision, and the exhortation which I had in my dream, I believe that I bring the army under divine conduct, and shall therewith conquer Durus, and destroy the power of the Persians, and that all thing will succeed according to what is in my own mind." And when he had said this to Parmento, and had given the priest his right hand, the priests ran along by his side, and he came into the city; and when he went up into the temple, he offered sacrifice to God, according to the high priest's directions; and magnificently treated both the high priest and the priests. And when the book of David was shown him, wherein Daniel declared that one of the Greeks should destroy the empire of the Persians, he supposed that himself was the person intended; and as he was then gird, he dismissed the multitude for the present, but the next day he said to the multitude, that if any of them would list themselves in his army on this condition, that they should continue under the laws of their forefathers, and live according to them, he was willing to take them with him, many were ready to accompany him.

So when Alexander had thus settled

the affairs of Asia, he marched into the neighboring cities; and when he came

to Samaria, he was received with great kindness, the Samaritans who had then the Shechem for their metropolis (a city situated at mount Gerizim, and inhabited by apostates of the Jewish nation) seeing that Alexander had so greatly honored the Jews, determined to profess themselves Jews, determined to profess themselves Jews, for such is the disposition of the Samaritans, that when the Jews are in adversity they deny that they are of them to them, and then confess the truth; but when they perceive that some good fortune hath befallen them, they immediately pretend to have communion with them, saying that they belong to them, and derive their genealogy from the posterity of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh. Accordingly they made their address to the king with splendor, and showed great alacrity in meeting him at a little distance from Jerusalem. And when Alexander had commanded them, the Samaritans approached to him, taking with them the troops that Sanballat had sent him, and they desired that he would come to their city, and do honor to their temple also. To whom he promised that, when he returned, he would come to them. And when they petitioned that he would reinstate the tribute of the ninth year to them, because they did not pay thereon, he asked who were they that made such a petition, and when they said that they were Israels, but had the names of Sidonians living at Shechem, he asked them again, whether they were Jews, and when they said they were not Jews, "It was to the Jews (said he) that I granted that privilege; however, when I return, and am thoroughly informed by you of this matter, I will do what I shall think proper." And in this manner he took leave of the Shechemites; but ordered that the troops of Sanballat should follow him into Egypt, because there he would give them lands, which he did a little after in Thebes, which he ordered them to guard that country.

Now when Alexander was dead, the government was parted among his successors, but the temple upon mount Gerizim remained. And if any one was accused by those of Jerusalem of having eaten things common, or of having broken the sabbath, or of any other crime of like nature, he fled away to the Shechemites, and said, that he was accused unjustly. About this time it was that Jaddua the high priest died, and Onias his son took the priesthood.

Now when Alexander, king of Macedon, had put an end to the dominion of the Persians, and had settled the affairs of Judea after the aforementioned manner, he ended his life.

And his government fell among many.

Antiochus obtained Asia, Seleucia, Babylon,

and the other nations which were

under his sway; Lysimachus governed the Hellespont, and Cassandra possessed Macedonia; and Ptolemy the son of Lagus

reigned upon Egypt. And while these princes ambitiously strove one against another, every one for his own principality, it came to pass that there were continual wars, and those lasting wars; and the cities were ruined, and not great many of their inhabitants in these times of distress, insomuch that all Syria, by the means of Ptolemy the son of Lagus, underwent the reverse of that denunciation of Savor, which he then had. He also seized upon Jerusalem, and for that end made use of deceit and treachery; for as he came into the city on a Sabbath day, as if he would offer sacrifice, he without any trial gained the city, while the Jews did not oppose him for they did not suspect it to be their enemy; and he gained it, thus, because they were free from suspicion of him, and because on that day they were at rest and quietness; and when he had gained it, he ruled over it in a cruel manner.

To be continued.

MIDDLETOWN.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—Before the close of the year 1893, the names of 53 persons were entered upon the register of voters, preliminary to voting in the year 1894. This number was twelve in excess of the total number registered in 1892, and about fifteen in excess of the average number for the last ten years. Since 1893, only one year shows a large

FOES IN AMBUSH.

By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.

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(CONTINUED)

CHAPTER III.

Shortly after sunset on this same hot evening the sergeant in charge of the little signal party at the Pueblo came strutting forth from his tent puffing at a battered briar root pipe. Southward and a few hundred feet below his perch the Yuma road came twisting through the pass, and then disappeared in the gathering darkness across the desert plain that stretched between them and the distant Santa Maria. Over to the east the loftiest crags of the Christobal were still faintly tinged by the last touch of departed day. Southward still, beyond the narrow and tortuous pass, the range rose high and precipitous, covered and fringed with black masses of cedar, stunted pine and juniper.

North of west, on the line of the now invisible road and far out toward the Gila, a faint light was just twinkling.

There lay Ceralvo's, and nowhere else, save where the embers of the cook fire still glowed in a deep crevice among the rocks, was there light of any kind to be seen. A lonely spot was this in which to spend one's days, yet the soldier in charge seemed in no wise oppressed with sense of isolation. It was his comrade, sitting moodily on a convenient rock, elbows on knees and chin deep buried in his brown and hairy hands, who seemed brooding over the desolation of his surroundings.

Watching him in silence a moment, a quiet smile of amusement on his lips, Sergeant Wing countered over and placed a friendly hand on the broad blue shoulder.

"Well, Pike, are you wishing your self back in 'Frisco?"

"I'm wishing myself in Toplitz, sergeant; it may be hotter, but it isn't as lonely as this infernal hole."

"No, it's populous enough probably," was the response; "and," added he with a whimsical smile, "no doubt you've lots of friends there, Pike."

"Maybe I have, and maybe I haven't. At all events, I've none here. Why in thunder couldn't you let me look into that business over at Ceralvo's instead of Jackson? He gets everything worth having. I'm shelled for his sake day after day."

"Couldn't send you, Pike, on any such quest as that. Those grangers leave sharp eyes, and one look at your face would convince them that we'd lost our grip or were in for a funeral. Jackson, now, rides in as blithe as a May morning—a May morning out of Arizona, I mean. They never get the best of him. The only trouble is he stays too long; he ought to be back here now."

"Humph! he'll be apt to come back in a hurry with Pat Donovan and those O troop fellows spending their money like water at Ceralvo's."

"You still insist they're over there, do you, Pike? I think they're not. I flagged old Feeny, half an hour ago, that they hadn't come through here."

"Who was that fellow who rode back here with the note?" asked Pike.

"I don't know his name. 'Dutchy' they call him in C troop. He's on his second enlistment."

"More fool he! The man who re-enters in this territory must be either drunk or Dutch." And Pike relaxed into gloomy silence again, his eyes fixed upon the faint flicker of the bar lights at Ceralvo's miles away, but Wing only laughed again, and as pulling away at his pipe went on down the winding trail to where in the shelter of the rocky walls a pool of water lay gleaming. Here he threw himself flat, and lying aside his precious pipe drank long and eagerly; then with a sudden plunge he doused his hot face in the cooling flood and came up dripping.

"Thank the Lord I have no desert march to make today—all on a wild goose chase," was his pious ejaculation. "What on earth could have induced the paymaster to send a detachment over to the Gila?" He took from his pocket a penciled note and slowly twisted it in his fingers. It was too dark to read, but in its soldierly brevity he almost knew it by heart.

"The major sent Donovan with half the escort back to the Gila on an Apache scare this morning. They will probably return your way, empty handed. Signal if they have passed. Latham knows your code and we have a good glass. Send word to Ceralvo's with orders for them to join at once if they haven't come, and flag or such when they pass you. It's my belief I've gone there."

This was signed by Feeny and over and again had Wing been speculating as to what it all meant. When the escort with the ambulance and paymaster went through before the dawn, Feeny had roused him to ask if anything had been heard of Indians on the warpath between them and the Sonora line, and the answer was both prompt and positive, "No." As for their being north or north of west of his station, and up toward the Gila, Wing scouted the suggestion. No wished, however, that Jackson were back with such tidings as he had picked up at Ceralvo's.

"Oh, very pleasant for you, Fan, but what did they care for a chit of 14? You had lovely times, of course."

"So did you, Ruth, from the very day Mr. Drummond helped you to catch your dolphin."

"Ahi we were more than half way to San Francisco then," protested Miss Ruth promptly, "and nobody had taken any notice of me whatever up to that minute."

"Well, Mr. Drummond made up for lost time from that on," laughed the elder sister. "I never told her, Ned—wasn't I good?—but Ruth lost her young heart to a cavalry cadet not a year out of the Point."

"Is it our Lieutenant Drummond who was with you?" queried Wing.

"Oh, yes, why, to be sure, he is of your regiment. He was going back to testify before some court at the presidio and—wasn't madame mean?

she wouldn't allow him to call on Ruth at the school, even when I promised to play chapron and insure strict privacy and no flirting."

Ruth Harvey had, with quick movement, uplifted a little hand to silence her sister, but the hand dropped startled, and the color rushed to her face at Wing's next words:

"Then you're almost sure to meet the Lieutenant tonight or tomorrow. He's been scouting the Santa Maria and the Christobal and is due along here at this very moment."

And now Miss Harvey had the field to herself, for the younger sister drew back into the dark depths of the covered wagon and spoke no more. In ten minutes the team was rattling down the eastward slope, and Sergeant Wix turned with a sigh as at last even the sound of hoof and wheel had died away.

Slowly he climbed the steep and

crooked trail to their aerie at the peak. No sign of Jackson yet, no message from the ranch, no signal tree at Moreno's or beyond.

Yet he was right in telling Harvey with such precious freight to push on across that open plain when there was even rumors of Apaches in the air! The loneliness of those two dark, radiant faces, the pretty white teeth flashing in the lantern light, the soft, silvery, girlish voices, the kindly, cordial handclasp vouchsafed him by the elder as they rolled away—these were things to stir the heart of any man long exiled in this desert land. It had been his custom to spend an hour in chat with his comrades before turning in for the night, but with Jackson still away and Pike in the room he stood before admission could be gained, and through a panel in which they warily peered a bearded face, swarthy as his own. And then Senora Moreno hurriedly banged the shutter and took up the guitar. Something had to be done to lull the uproar of blasphemy and impatience mingling with the shout of exultation that instantly followed her lord's admission to the den.

Nine o'clock came. Murphy and his party were gone. The beacon still blazed at the westward pass. The song of the guitar had ceased. Silence reigned about the ranch. Old Plum, ever with anxious face plodded slowly up and down the open space in front of the deserted house. Feeny, with three loaded carbines close at hand and his left trouting with revolvers, was dividing his attention between the rate and the still sleeping troopers. Every once in a while he would station the major at the safe, which had been hauled into the easternmost of the rooms that opened to the front instead of on the corral, and revolver in hand, would patrol the premises never failing to stop at a certain window behind which he believed Moreno to be lurking to warn that impulsive greaser not to throw his head outside his room if he didn't want it blown off his shoulders; never failing on his return to stir up both recurrent forms with angry foot, and then to shower in equal portions cold water and hot impatience upon them.

To Pedro he had intrusted the duty of caring for the horses of his prostrate comrades. Every faculty he possessed was on the alert, watching for the faintest sign of treachery or hostility from within, listening with dread but stern determination for the first sound of hoed beats from without. It must have been about 10 o'clock when, leaving Mr. Dawes, the clerk, seated in the dark interior beside the safe, Feeny stepped forth to make another round, stopped to look at Mullan and his party, now beginning to twitch uneasily and moan and toss in their drunken sleep, and then turned to seek the paymaster.

Whatever lights Moreno had been accustomed to burn by way of lure or encouragement to belated travelers, all were gloom tonight. The bar was silence and darkness. The bare east room adjoining the corral was tenanted now only by the clerk and the precious iron box of "greenbacks." No glimmer of lamp showed there. The westward apartments, opening only one into another and thence into the corral, were still as the night and even when a shutter was slowly pushed from within, as though the occupants envied more air, no gleam of light came through.

"Drive your best," had Harvey muttered to his Mexican jenah, as he leaped out of the saddle to reach his car. "Not a word to alarm the girls," he cautioned his companion, "but be ready for anything."

Far out beyond the swaying, jouncing vehicle; far out across the blistered plain, the glare and gleam fell full upon the brown adobe walls at Moreno's, and glittering eyes and swarthy faces peered through the westward aperture, while out in the corral the night lights were dancing to and fro, and Feeny, sore perplexed, but obstinate to orders, was hurrying the preparations of his pendulum-like swing.

"Where are we, Ned?" barked a blitho young voice. Sweet and silvery "sound" of the trooper's "unconscious" roamed ears. "Easily not at Moreno's yet?"

"Not yet, paquita mia. Is Ruth awake?" Tell her to peke that early pate of hers out of the door. I want you to know Mr. Wing, Sergeant Wing, who has charge of the signal station,

here."

Almost instantly a slender hand, holding a little brass hurricane lantern, appeared at the opening, followed by a sweet, smiling face, while just behind it peered another, only a trifle older and more serious, yet every whit as pretty. Wing raised his old felt hat and mentally cursed the luck that had sent him down there in his ragged shirt sleeves. Pike, the cynic, busied himself in getting the buckets from underneath the stout spring wagon, and bumped his head savagely against the trunk laden boot as he emerged.

"I never dreamed of seeing ladies tonight," laughed the sergeant. "It's the rarest sight in all the world here, but I remember you well when you came to Yuma last year. That was when you were going to school at San Francisco, I believe."

"That was when I was in short dresses and a long face, sergeant," merrily answered the younger girl. "I hated the idea of going there to school. Fan, here, was willing enough but I never knew anything but Arizona and Mexico. All I could think of was that I was leaving home."

"She was soon reconciled. Mr. Wing," said Miss Harvey; "there were some very pleasant people on the steamer."

"Oh, very pleasant for you, Fan, but what did they care for a chit of 14? You had lovely times, of course."

"So did you, Ruth, from the very day Mr. Drummond helped you to catch your dolphin."

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"Is it our Lieutenant Drummond who was with you?" queried Wing.

"Oh, yes, why, to be sure, he is of your regiment. He was going back to testify before some court at the presidio and—wasn't madame mean?

she wouldn't allow him to call on Ruth at the school, even when I promised to play chapron and insure strict privacy and no flirting."

Ruth Harvey had, with quick movement, uplifted a little hand to silence her sister, but the hand dropped startled, and the color rushed to her face at Wing's next words:

"Then you're almost sure to meet the Lieutenant tonight or tomorrow. He's been scouting the Santa Maria and the Christobal and is due along here at this very moment."

And now Miss Harvey had the field to herself, for the younger sister drew back into the dark depths of the covered wagon and spoke no more. In ten minutes the team was rattling down the eastward slope, and Sergeant Wix turned with a sigh as at last even the sound of hoof and wheel had died away.

Slowly he climbed the steep and

with the muscles under that swarthy skin, and the gleaming knife was clasped in his upraised hand as, driving into the ranch and out of sight of the hated "gringos," he burst into the room where sat his wife and daughter, and raging aloud, through which he leaped like a panther to another door, fastened on the farther side, where one instant he stood before admission could be gained, and through a panel in which they warily peered a bearded face, swarthy as his own. And then Senora Moreno hurriedly banged the shutter and took up the guitar. Something had to be done to lull the uproar of blasphemy and impatience mingling with the shout of exultation that instantly followed her lord's admission to the den.

With such precious freight to push on across that open plain when there was even rumors of Apaches in the air! The loneliness of those two dark, radiant faces, the pretty white teeth flashing in the lantern light, the soft, silvery, girlish voices, the kindly, cordial handclasp vouchsafed him by the elder as they rolled away—these were things to stir the heart of any man long exiled in this desert land. It had been his custom to spend an hour in chat with his comrades before turning in for the night, but with Jackson still away and Pike in the room he stood before admission could be gained, and through a panel in which they warily peered a bearded face, swarthy as his own. And then Senora Moreno hurriedly banged the shutter and took up the guitar. Something had to be done to lull the uproar of blasphemy and impatience mingling with the shout of exultation that instantly followed her lord's admission to the den.

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Traveller's Directory.

Only \$2 to New York

VIA FALL RIVER LINE,

(For class limited tickets.)

Fares go to all points beyond New York, Steamship and PLATINUM, week days, 9:30 A.M. Due in New York, 12:30 P.M. Extra fare for Brooklyn and Jersey City, \$1.00. Return fare, \$1.00.

NEW YORK.—New York steamers leave Pier 1 North River, foot of Murray Street, west days only at 5:00 P.M. Concluded Atch. boat leaves Brooklyn, 4:30 P.M. Jersey City, 4:00 P.M. Eastbound leaves Jersey Newport at 3:35 A.M.

A fine Orchestra on each boat.

For ticket and information apply at the New York and Boston Ditch Express office, 372 Thames St., J. J. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Manager, Boston.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Genl. Pass'n Agent.

S. H. JOSEPH, Agent, Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD

SAILBOAT AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

Left Dec. 25, 1893.

Leave

A.M. P.M.

10:30 1:30 12:10

12:00 1:30 9:05

1:30 7:30 11:00

4:30 11:00 B

P.M. 3:30 F.M.

Leave

NIGHT A.M. A.M. P.M.

11:00 3:00 1:00

12:00 3:00 10:30

1:30 6:30 11:00

4:30 8:30 1:00

5:00 9:00 7:00

A.M. P.M. F.M.

Leave

Washington Express due Hingham River

Leave 2:30 P.M. with mail train

In New York 1:00 A.M.

Except Saturday.

For Tickets & Drawing Room chairs apply

Steamer "Tunxis," Commercial wharf, or

the Transfer & Refugee, 30 Bellevue Avenue.

O. D. FINN, Agent, Newport.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 11,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

week days on the A. M. Leave Providence

Newport, 10:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M.

Up the river to New Haven and Fridays

Stop at Newport Fridays only.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 90 CENTS.

THE FAIRFIELD.—TEN TRIPS \$4.

The freight must be delivered at what thirty

minutes before the leaves to insure ship-

ment.

LIVINGSTON MASON,

General Manager.

WESTBROOK & NEWPORT FERRY CO.

On Friday October 1st, 1893,

STEAMER CONANICUT.

WILL CALL AS FOLLOWS:

Arr. Providence, 9:15 A.M. 10:45 A.M. 1:30,

10:30 P.M. Depart at 9:45, 1:30 P.M.

Arr. Newington, 9:30 A.M. 12 M. 2:30,

3:30 P.M. Depart Wednesdays and Satur-

days from Providence.

Arr. Westerly, 10:15 A.M. 1:30 P.M.

1:30 P.M. Depart 10:15 A.M. 1:30 P.M.

Arr. Fall River, 10:15 A.M. 1:30 P.M.

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SAYBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1894.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first regular meeting of the new City Council will be held on the evening of the 23d inst.

The review of the report that President Cleveland is suffering some affection of the jaw is emphatically denied by persons who ought to know.

The annual debt statement, issued Tuesday, shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during December, 1893, of \$8,801,832.43.

The Democratic majority in Congress seems to be "a little mixed" upon the important questions which it must very soon be called upon to decide.

Many of the Northern Democrats in the House of Representatives do not approve of the Wilson tariff bill. It is claimed that Congress in Pago of this state will not vote for it.

It is said that the Democratic House will allow no business to be transacted at the coming session of the General Assembly. That will leave the State to be run till after another election without funds except those contributed by private individuals.

Mayor Fanning's inaugural address was a carefully prepared document and will compare favorably with those of preceding executives. It will be found in full on the 6th page of this paper and its many pertinent recommendations and suggestions should be read by all.

The New Year coming in on Monday this year in advent was specially celebrated in Rhode Island by the inauguration of the new governments of the four cities of the State—Newport, Providence, Woonsocket and Pawtucket. All of these cities have Republican majorities in their councils and, with the exception of Newport, the mayors are of that faith also.

The Providence Journal says: The financial position of the United States Government is at present that of a trustee who has no money of his own but is living on the trust funds committed to his charge. The Government is paying its daily expenses out of the greenback redemption fund; and the only question for Congress to decide is whether it shall go on borrowing dishonestly in this way until the inevitable day of reckoning comes or be authorized to borrow honestly by the issue of bonds.

Major Fanning in his inaugural address recommends the building of a new city hall. With a three million dollar state house in which Newport has a large share on her hands our people will not be likely to enter into the city hall business at present. Newport might learn a little lesson from the experience of the neighboring city of Brooklyn. They started out there a few years ago to build a city hall to cost \$50,000. They have already spent on the building \$35,000 and the report of the architect says it will cost \$57,000 more to complete it.

An unfortunate feature of Monday night's meeting of the City Council was the attempt on the part of the Democratic minority to make religious differences responsible for certain changes. The election of Dr. Turner as a member of the Board of Health was simply the righting of a wrong done two years ago when he was replaced on the Board by Dr. Curley. No one questioned the professional fitness of either for the position and the matter of their religious differences would never have been thought of had it not been for the remarks of Alderman Boyle.

The following warning has been sent out for the benefit of the farmers: "If any farmer in this section has procured samples of grain from the World's Fair Agricultural building, he will do well to burn it forthwith. It has been found that the whole exhibit has been attacked by the weevil, a pest whose larva is a worm that burrows in the kernel of the grain, and has done enormous damage to the crops in southwestern Russia and India, whence doubtless, it was brought to the World's Fair. It is stated that thousands of samples of grain have been carried away from the Agricultural Building, and there is presumably scarcely a corner of the United States where the pest has not been carried."

Patriotism at a low ebb.

The Baltimore Sun says—"The statue of Commodore Perry, which was recently removed from the public square in Cleveland, 'to the suburban wilds of Wade Park,' to make way for the soldiers' monument, is in a pitiful state of decay," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The fine marble is fast crumbling into dust, the fingers of the hand fell off when the monument was removed, and the profile will soon be destroyed by the elements. Deepest indignity of all, it is now placed within a short distance of the monkey house, with outstretched arm pointing directly toward the simian abode, as if, says the Plain Dealer, the Commodore were saying, "This way to the monkey house." It is enough, adds our contemporary, "to make his fast softening heart turn to stone again to think that who wrote to Gen. William Henry Harrison, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours, one sloop, two schooners and a brig,' should be compelled in this place to say, 'I have met the park commission and I am their, one ostrich, two bears and a box of monkeys.'"

Postmaster Fay was reported yesterday as still improving.

The Year 1893.

Dad's Review gives a very gloomy picture of the first year of the Democratic Administration. It says: Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work, and all business stimulated by high wages, the year 1893 has proved, in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industry, the worst for fifty years. Whether the final results of the panic of 1893 were relatively more severe than the severity records of that time do not clearly show. The year 1893 with the prices of many products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking in vain for work, and with Charley laboring to keep back suffering and starvation to all our citizens. All hope the new year may bring brighter days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record.

The review of different departments of trade exhibits a collapse of industry and business which is almost without precedent. The iron industry sustained a weekly production of 181,551 tons pig May 1, but by Oct. 1 the output had fallen to 73,895 tons, and the recovery to about 100,000. Dec. 1 still leaves 40 per cent. of the force unemployed. Over half the woolen manufacturers are idle, and, excepting a brief recovery in November, has been, ever since now, wool came in May, for all sales at the three chief markets in the eight months have been but 100,705,400 lbs., partly for speculation, the price having fallen 20 per cent. six times to the lowest point ever known, against 212,830,000 lbs., in the same months last year. Sales of cotton goods are fully a quarter below the usual quantity. The small advance attempted in boots and shoes a year ago was not sustained, but with prices as low as over the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are 24 per cent. less than last year in December, and though in November the decrease was but 10.8 per cent., it has been 22 per cent. for the last four months.

Not only manufactured goods as a whole, but the most important farm products are so low that producers find little comfort. Official and other reports deluded traders with the notion that crops of last year were so short that famine prices can be realized on purchases. Enormous stocks were bought and held with the aid of banks until heavy rosetots in the spring caused a collapse of wheat, pork and cotton pools. Disastrous failures helped to produce theatum which soon made money impossible to get, but even at the worst hour of the panic prices were scarcely lower than they are now. Wheat has repeatedly sold in New York and at Chicago at the lowest price ever known, and is but half a cent above it now. Pork fell \$7 in an hour when the speculation burst, but sells lower yet today. Cotton was lifted a cent with accounts of scarcity in September, but has lost most of the gain and sells below 8 cents.

Mortuary anxieties appeared to cause the panic, and became epidemic when doubts were raised in April about redemption of Treasury notes in silver. Deposits in national banks alone decreased in five months nearly three hundred millions. Purchases for consumption shrank so much, so many hands were out of work or earning reduced wages, and business of all kinds was so reduced, that the accumulation of idle money became the greatest ever known, exceeding 200 millions at New York.

Clear evidence of the shrinkage in legitimate branches of business is afforded by answers already received to several thousand circulars requesting figures of sales during the last half of 1893 and 1892. Returns of taxable goods show sales amounting to \$19,883,876 this year against \$70,347,552 last year, a decrease of 37 per cent. Iron returns thus far aggregate \$40,833,180 against \$65,820,921 last year, a decrease of 38 per cent.; reports thus far of jewelry show decrease of 29 per cent., of furniture 26 per cent., of dry goods 20 per cent., of hats 18.5 per cent., of hardware 19 per cent., of shoe manufacturers 18 per cent., and by drapers 8 per cent., and of clothing 10 per cent. It is curious that the only trade showing any increase as yet is in groceries, the aggregate sales being 1 per cent. larger than in the last half of 1892.

In thirty-seven years, covered by the records of this Agency, the number of failures has only once risen a little above 16,000 in a year. In 1893 the number reported has been 16,650. The aggregate of liabilities in all failures reported has in six years risen above 200 millions. This year the strictly commercial liabilities alone have exceeded \$81,422,039, the liabilities of banking and financial institutions have been \$210,988,664, and the liabilities of railroads placed in the hands of receivers about \$1,217,033. There have been 3,228 manufacturing failures, with liabilities of \$16,701,449; 10,633 failures in legitimate trade, with liabilities of \$88,527,936, and 802 other failures, including brokers and speculators, with liabilities of \$38,662,735. The average of liabilities in manufacturing is \$5,000, in legitimate trading \$3,000, and in other failures \$1,000.

Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge was duly inaugurated governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts on Thursday in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens of both sexes.

The beacon at the end of the sand bar of Goat Island was demolished by some passing vessel during the heavy fog of Wednesday night. Capt. Waters, who has been suffering from the grip for the past couple of weeks, was called upon to repair damages and Thursday he sent his wrecking schooner with its crew and divers to the scene where they are now at work.

Postmaster Fay was reported yesterday as still improving.

This must be the January thaw.

Our Poets.

Powerful Words And Noble Thoughts.

How Closely Are They Related To Our Daily Lives.

What One of Our Foremost Ladies Thinks About It.

Henry W. Longfellow has said in one of his most popular poems that "All things come round to him who will but wait."

How true it certainly is that if we have the patience to wait and struggle for that which we so much desire, the prize will surely be ours. It is not enough, however, to sit quietly down and wait; but if we would accomplish great results we must possess untiring perseverance.

At least one person appreciates the full significance of the great man's words. Miss S. Cohen of 634 South 6th st., Camden, N. J., has for months been waiting, longing and striving to regain that health without which life is at best but a dreary existence.

She has been constantly treating with different remedies and physicians but never lost courage, for she had made up her mind that there was a remedy which would cure her and was determined to find it. She succeeded as well and is as filled with gratitude and thankfulness that she wishes the whole world could know of her wonderful cure.

The following is a letter written by her for the public benefit:



MISS S. COHEN.

"I suffered for over a year with severe pain in my head and could not keep anything in my stomach. I was so nervous and weak that I could not hold a glass in my hand, and the doctors pronounced it incurable prostration. I changed doctors and found no relief. My friends advised me to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I suffered a great change. I am now entirely cured and am anxious to recommend this valuable medicine to everyone suffering from similar complaints. I hope it will do as good to others as it has to me."

What more beautiful interpretation of our beloved poet's remark, than to be suddenly restored, after long suffering from pain, to a life of happiness and usefulness.

Have not all cause to thank Dr. Greene, who gave to the world this fountain of hope and health!

Why indeed should we suffer with such a remedy at one command?

If you are sick with any form of nervous or blood disease, indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney or liver complaint, take this giver of health, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Take it when the first symptoms appear. If the disease is advanced delay no longer. It is purely vegetable and harmless. It is not a patent medicine but one which the doctor has employed in his practice for years.

Dr. Greene of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., is one of our most eminent physicians in the treatment of all nervous and chronic diseases. He is pleased to talk with any who wish to consult him.

If you live out of the city and cannot call, write him a description of your complaint and he will return an answer free of charge, advising you just what to do to get well.

J. B.

The Registration.

The registration returns thus far received from the several cities and towns of the state, and with the exception of two or three of the smaller places all are in, give a total of 83,011, against 31,168 last year, a gain of 6,853, and the largest registration in the history of the state. Following are the figures received:

	1893.	1892.
Newport.....	1,625	1,191
Providence.....	17,533	13,161
Pawtucket.....	3,000	2,700
Woonsocket.....	2,244	2,100
Bridgeton.....	59	66
Brussels.....	853	739
Coventry.....	416	444
East Greenwich.....	267	243
West Greenwich.....	312	331
Warwick.....	1,491	1,419
Jamesstown.....	32	32
Charlestown.....	12	12
Middleton.....	63	51
New Shoreham.....	132	98
Portsmouth.....	57	61
Burrillville.....	504	452
Crandon.....	524	523
East Providence.....	717	602
Foxboro.....	783	730
Gloster.....	151	121
Medway.....	1,093	977
North Providence.....	2,410	2,241
North Scituate.....	171	141
Scituate.....	245	232
Smithfield.....	237	201
Charlestown.....	171	141
Exeter.....	56	53
South Kingstown.....	195	173
North Kingstown.....	602	425
Rhode Island.....	474	324
Westerly.....	231	193
District of Narragansett.....	137	102
Total.....	35,641	31,163

The American postoffice was not in operation in 1710. Last year there were 447,581 miles of mail routes and 67,118 postoffices. The revenues of the departments were \$70,932,415. There were carried 3,800,000 letters. The world's annual mail comprises 5,000,000 letters and 5,000,000 papers.

Mr. Howard G. Ward is confined to the house by illness.

A. T. Davol buried his youngest

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Wilson Tariff Bill and Protection and Possibilities—Large Debts Authorized by Treasury Officials—The Hawaiian Matter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1894.

Mr. Cleveland has evolved a new scheme to prevent the dissatisfied Democrats from even expressing their objections to his tariff bill before the Democratic caucus, which will probably be held this week. He has issued an order that the caucus shall decide immediately after assembling whether it is advisable for it to pass the tariff bill. If the caucuses control a majority of the caucus the tariff bill will not be touched. Meanwhile, some of the dissatisfied Democrats are trying to get the Republicans to promise to vote with them to recommend the bill to the Ways and Means committee when Mr. Mullin calls it up in the House. The Republicans have not decided whether they will do this, but it is hardly probable that they will.

Senator Allison thinks that the Cleveland tariff bill will be considered by the new membership of the Finance committee when it gets to the Senate, just as the McKinley bill was. It will be remembered that the Republicans of the Ways and Means committee of the House were not allowed to take any part whatever in the making of the bill.

The New Year's reception at the White House today recalled and reminded us many. One year ago the White House and the residence of members of the last administration were all in mourning because of the recent death of Mrs. Harrison, and no official receptions were held in Washington.

There is a wide difference of opinion among Democrats about authorizing the issue of bonds recommended by Treasury officials to meet the estimated deficit of the current fiscal year—June 30, 1894—of as much as \$100,000. This is more than three times what the estimate was of the probability of deficiency before the schedules of the Cleveland tariff bill were made public.

The bill is directly responsible for the probable trebling of the deficiency. Imports are getting smaller and smaller and will continue to dwindle so long as there is any probability of that bill becoming a law. Importers are not disposed to pay the present duties when there is a possibility that by waiting a few months they can take advantage of the low duties and the free list of the Cleveland bill. And that is not the worst of it. The same cause is operating to shut down American manufacturers and it will be better for a long time should that bill become a law, which God forbid, for as soon as it does our markets will be so flooded with foreign goods that our own manufacturers will hesitate to start up again even at the reduced wages which everybody now sees must follow such a law.

The administration Democrats in the House who supposed that their sharp practices just before the holiday recess would enable them to smother the criticism of Mr. Cleveland's Hawaii bill in the House, will find themselves very much mistaken. The House committee on Foreign Affairs has prepared a scorching minority report on the McCrary resolution reported the day before the recess and intended to screen the administration's unconstitutional acts, and that report is going to be made the text for some talk in the same line as the red-hot speeches of Senator Blair and Representative Boutelle made before the recess. The Republicans in both House and Senate are fully determined that the smothering act shall not be performed.

Notwithstanding repeated denials on the part of those connected in one way or another with the administration, there are many people, Democrats and Republicans, who believe that there is good foundation for the reports which have again become current concerning the Hawaiian policy of which he was the originator. It has been known for some time that Mr. Cleveland was looking for a loop-hole through which he could make his own escape. This his friends are foolish enough to think would be provided should Secretary Gresham write a letter resigning from the cabinet and stating as his reason thereto the failure of the Hawaiian policy which he had persuaded Mr. Cleveland into adopting. This would, of course, be humiliating to Gresham, but his wounds are to be salved, according to the gossip, either with some other appointment or with a promise of the next Supreme Court vacancy.

It is difficult to see, however, how the resignation of Secretary Gresham can possibly relieve Mr. Cleveland of the responsibility belonging to his acts, as President, or in any way excuse him.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Court of Probate and Town Council held Monday, January 1st, the business transactions were: Notice ordered on petition of Richard W. Albert for appointment of administrator on the estate of William C. Abbott; will of Cass Manchester, proved, allowed and ordered recorded; Hannah Manchester executrix; bonds to pay debts and taxes \$100; Timothy T. Brayton, John T. Cornell; first annual account of Mary A. Brown, guardian of the estate of Charles W. Duouau allowed; proposal of Benjamin Barker accepted; John T. Cook appointed to take the school census. The following bills were allowed and orders for payment given: George A. Brown, services as supervisor at the November election, \$3; Edwin B. Ridge, police constable, \$12; Alfred Walker, lighting street lamps, \$10; Silas Borden, services as supervisor, \$3; James Holden, police constable, \$12; P. Morris, glass and setting, \$1.25;

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, Dec. 30.—There was a \$20,000 fire in the Sagamore Hotel property at Lynn, Mass.—The German insurance company of Quincy, Ills., has sold out.—The Canadian Catholic arrived at Boston after a rather tempestuous voyage—the fund for relief of the unemployed of Boston now amounts to \$21,887.58.—A restaurant where 5-cent meals were sold has been opened by a number of Boston business men—Native Farmers confirm the report of the simulation of Captain Wilson's force by the Matobetts—it is said that Chicago has been robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars by means of staged payrolls—Admiral Gwin says that the insurgents aim to overthrow the military despotism now existing in Brazil.—An Ohio manufacturer suggests, as a way to revive business, that the senate pass a resolution declaring that no tariff legislation will be enacted by the Fifty-third congress—Messrs. Platt, Hart, and Perry were appointed receivers for New England road in this state and Rhode Island.—The police place the number of Boston unemployed at 500.—Seven tramps drank poisoned alcohol at Attleboro, Mass. Four are dead, two sick beyond recovery and the other missing—Charles R. Kirby, charged with being a fugitive from justice and wanted in New Jersey, was discharged by the court at Worcester—Teller W. A. Bennett of the Globe National Bank, Providence, stole \$10,000 and gets away.—The entire Carnegie plant in Homestead is to resume operations Monday morning—The murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison was found guilty and his punishment fixed at death.—The authority of Dr. McGehee to occupy the parish as a Catholic priest was flatly disputed by Bishop Wiggin of the Newark diocese.—The Brazilian government is slowly depriving the insurgents of their sources of supplies—Fifteen persons were drowned during a dense fog at Amsterdam—Adolph Jallink of Veenen, the senior Austrian rabbi, is dead. He was born at Drozdow, Moravia in 1839—George W. Savage, United States consul at Dundee, is dead—Dr. Harper, primate of New Zealand, died at Wellington.

Sunday, Dec. 31.

The Home Market club of Boston has petitioned Congress to defeat the Wilson tariff bill.—The steamer Norserman go aground in the Narrows, Boston harbor.—Several manufacturing companies in Southington, Conn., have notified their employees of reduction in wages—Democrats differ on the kind of notes to issue to relieve the treasury—Fully 3000 men will be given employment at Pittsburgh this week—The California State grange protests against the passage of the Wilson bill—Eleven individuals were found against John Y. McKee in connection with the Graveston election—Populists in the senate will oppose the Wilson bill—Twelve racehorses were burned near Dundee, N. J.—The Cripple Creek gold output for 1893 was \$2,329,000—Seven men were terribly injured by a gas explosion at East Chicago—H. D. Layman, president of the American Hailway Water company, was arrested for swindling—Governor Mitchell of Florida may declare martial law in the prize fight country—Two men were killed and four injured in a New Jersey mine—Sir William White Baker, a noted African explorer, is dead—The commercial convention has been signed by France and Spain—The Berlin dynamite mystery has been traced to a discharged police agent—The New England Knitting company at Winsted, Conn., has made a cut in wages averaging about 20 per cent—Oliver Mansur, 10 years old, died at Middlesex County, of malignant diphteria—Portland, Conn., people are alarmed at the appearance of scarlet fever.

Monday, Jan. 1.

The body of Lucy Stone was cremated at Forest Hills, Boston—M. E. Gray's plating mill at Beverly, Mass., was practically destroyed by fire—Schooner Ross A. Muller was towed into New London, Conn., in a sinking condition and with the crew exhausted—John H. Senter is to be United States district attorney for Vermont—George W. McDonald of Weymouth, Mass., wanted for burglary, is held at Concord, N. H.—Steamer Cyphene was sunk by collision with La Flambre, and the latter vessel was badly damaged—Secretary Herbert has ordered the last payments on the Columbia and Machine made—Jake Schaefer, the billiard player, is to go on the stage—Four persons met death in a burning cottage at Omaha—Professor Shortridge of Mellon, Pa., shot and killed his wife of a month—Chillies refused to agree to an extension of the existence of the Chilian claims commission—War between France and China is said to be imminent—Admiral Melo is said to be seriously wounded—The volcano of Popocatepetl is in eruption—Joseph Galagher, an escaped prisoner from the Massachusetts reformatory, was arrested at Lowell, Mass., for larceny and assault—Captain A. C. Alsworth, an 1890 pioneer of California and Oregon and three times a millionaire, died at Oakland, Calif.—Nathaniel W. Wheeler, of Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine fame, died at Hartford, Conn., at the age of 73. During his life he took an active part in all city affairs and has represented Bridgeport in the state house of representatives and senate for a number of terms—Benjamin F. Tallman, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Me., died at the age of 92. He was several years grand worthy patriarch of the Maine grand lodge, Sons of Temperance—William Richardson, prominent in Brooklyn for many years as a railroad magnate, is dead. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him paymaster in the federal army—Sir William White Baker, a noted African explorer, is dead—The Ida de Luxen, the Spanish war vessel, arrived here with the Kiff leaders as prisoners. They were handed over to Moorish authorities.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Mrs. Johanna McDole of Salem, Mass., was fatally burned—The Paris council voted the police budget for the first time in years—Prague police are to carry revolvers hereafter—Six thousand Chicago clerks were discharged at the close of the holiday season—Earthquake shocks were felt in England—Politicians think the early launching of the presidential booms of Harrison and McKinley advised—The subscriptions received so far for the fund to be raised for the relief of the unemployed of Boston amounts to a total of \$10,000—A wreck on the Northern Pacific between Boulder and Elkhorn, Mont., was caused by the train running into a deep snow bank. Three men were fatally injured—The Indian congress at Lahore closed with cheers for the queen and British rule—Thugs attacked a party of American emigrants and robbed the men and maimed the women—A fire at Boston destroyed the Gloria theater and adjoining property. Loss about \$30,000—The appointment of permanent receiver for the New England road was postponed until Jan. 10—Meetings of William A. Bennett, the all-seeing Providence bank teller, may reach \$20,000—John L. Sullivan talks challenging the winner of the Jacksonville fight—Columbia won the colt

chess tournament—The French consulate at Turin is guarded because of an organized demonstration on account of the Alges-Mortes affair—Dwellings of supposed anarchists all over France were searched and many arrests were made—Manchester's great ship canal was opened with a grand public demonstration.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The mutiny in the Cameroons is over—Another暴动 is predicted in Russia—Cholera has broken out in St. Petersburg recently—The New York assembly was organized by Republicans—British Tories have revolted against the leadership of Baldwin—The ore production fell off from 83 to 50 per cent in 1893—New Cushing academy at Ashburnham, Mass., was dedicated—The electric power house at Fairhaven, Mass., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000—Wakefield (Mass.) piano workers have been asked to accept a reduction in wages—a receiver is asked for the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern road—Two persons were killed and many injured by a fire in a cheap hotel in Buffalo—Reading receivers practically are exonerated of the charges made against them—An express and freight collision near Dover, N. J., and several passengers were slightly hurt—William D. Taylor, superintendent of the Dover (N. H.) public water works, committed suicide—Captain Ellen Griffin died at Portland, Me., of heart disease. He was 90 years old and had been in charge of towboats for years—The movement in Cambridge, Mass., looking to municipal ownership of underground conduits for wires attracting favorable attention—A terrible explosion of dynamite occurred at Boston. Three men were killed, several injured and much damage done to nearby dwellings—Lawyer C. R. Mahan of Milford, Mass., was arrested for forgery—Moody and Sankey opened regular meetings at Providence—An Italian was probably fatally clubbed by a companion at Johnston, R. I.—Congress reassembled today for a long struggle—Italians burned public buildings in several Sicilian towns—Ex-Congressman O. P. Potter was stricken with apoplexy on the street in New York city and soon expired—An effort is being made to effect a reconciliation between Governor Lewelling and Mrs. Long—Four men were killed and several injured in a railroad collision near Lawrence, Kan.—Hugh O. Pentcost declined the appointment of assistant district attorney of New York—Pyloric fever is raging at Red Is., Phoenix Bay.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

Masked moonshiners recaptured seized stills in Georgia—New York union garment makers protest against new unions—John D. Rockefeller gave \$89,000 more to Chicago university—Salon (Mass.) business men are trying to raise a fund for the establishment of a gold exchange there—The London Truth charges that foreign exhibitors at the fair are liable not to get their goods back—it has been proven that the Ondrianian society of Austria is closely connected with the anarchists—Populists in the senate will oppose the Wilson bill—Twelve racehorses were burned near Dundee, N. J.—The Cripple Creek gold output for 1893 was \$2,329,000—Seven men were terribly injured by a gas explosion at East Chicago—H. D. Layman, president of the American Hailway Water company, was arrested for swindling—Governor Mitchell of Florida may declare martial law in the prize fight country—Two men were killed and four injured in a New Jersey mine—Sir William White Baker, a noted African explorer, is dead—The commercial convention has been signed by France and Spain—The Berlin dynamite mystery has been traced to a discharged police agent—The New England Knitting company at Winsted, Conn., has made a cut in wages averaging about 20 per cent—Oliver Mansur, 10 years old, died at Middlesex County, of malignant diphteria—Portland, Conn., people are alarmed at the appearance of scarlet fever.

Friday, Jan. 5.

The body of Lucy Stone was cremated at Forest Hills, Boston—Miss Mary A. Kelly of Brighton, Mass., was knocked unconscious by a burglar—Peter Dempsey, 24 years old, was arrested at Boston for embezzeling from his employers—The City club of New York favors a ballot reform measure on the Massachusetts plan—The New York Chamber of Commerce endorsed Secretary Carlisle's bond scheme—American patriots are to pay their help English wages plus the duty, if the Wilson bill passes—Governor Peck of Wisconsin denounces the American Protective association as un-American—The Architectural League of New York endorsed the Wilson bill because of its free air clause—San Francisco thinks that Commissioneer Blount made a one-sided report on the Hawaiian affairs—in an article entitled "American Ratites, Robbers" the London Financial News attacks the railroad managers of the United States—John Conyers and Miss Eva Flint, charged with complicity in the Kessler train robbery, were released at Albion, Ind.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations: John W. Ross, commissioner of the District of Columbia; Peter L. Cummins of New Jersey, assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York—Patrick Steadman of Attleboro, Mass., was attacked by a highwayman while on his way home. Mr. Steadman was too strong for his assailant and gave him a thrashing—Samuel Alexander, who murdered James Nesbit at Chicopee, Mass., escaped from the Worcester insane asylum last June, which fact was kept a secret—Thomas J. Lynch won the Augusta (Me.) postmastership fight—A wound inflicted by a woman caused the death of Policeman Whidden of Providence—Dudley B. Chapman was killed by a runaway horse at New London, Conn.—Daubury (Conn.) hat manufacturers threaten to move to Yonkers, N. Y.—Representative Gates has a bill for increasing the currency—Commissioner Blount was probably paid from the secret service fund of the state department—A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Sicily—Fifteen children were rescued from a burning tenement at Newark, N. J., by a judge and two policemen.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

New goods circulate have been received at Newton, Mass.—Miss Mary A. Kelly of Brighton, Mass., was knocked unconscious by a burglar—Peter Dempsey, 24 years old, was arrested at Boston for embezzeling from his employers—The City club of New York favors a ballot reform measure on the Massachusetts plan—The New York Chamber of Commerce endorsed Secretary Carlisle's bond scheme—American patriots are to pay their help English wages plus the duty, if the Wilson bill passes—Governor Peck of Wisconsin denounces the American Protective association as un-American—The Architectural League of New York endorsed the Wilson bill because of its free air clause—San Francisco thinks that Commissioneer Blount made a one-sided report on the Hawaiian affairs—in an article entitled "American Ratites, Robbers" the London Financial News attacks the railroad managers of the United States—John Conyers and Miss Eva Flint, charged with complicity in the Kessler train robbery, were released at Albion, Ind.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations: John W. Ross, commissioner of the District of Columbia; Peter L. Cummins of New Jersey, assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York—Patrick Steadman of Attleboro, Mass., was attacked by a highwayman while on his way home. Mr. Steadman was too strong for his assailant and gave him a thrashing—Samuel Alexander, who murdered James Nesbit at Chicopee, Mass., escaped from the Worcester insane asylum last June, which fact was kept a secret—Thomas J. Lynch won the Augusta (Me.) postmastership fight—A wound inflicted by a woman caused the death of Policeman Whidden of Providence—Dudley B. Chapman was killed by a runaway horse at New London, Conn.—Daubury (Conn.) hat manufacturers threaten to move to Yonkers, N. Y.—Representative Gates has a bill for increasing the currency—Commissioner Blount was probably paid from the secret service fund of the state department—A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Sicily—Fifteen children were rescued from a burning tenement at Newark, N. J., by a judge and two policemen.

Sunday, Jan. 7.

Notices of birth, marriage, etc., etc.—Hartford, Jan. 4.—In hopes of the New England road will be built—The East Hartford were a few days ago paid off by checks on Boston, while the West Hartford merchants cashed as usual. The checks have all been returned from Boston pro tested.

Monday, Jan. 8.

A constable's unexpected visit—Bidenford, Me., Jan. 8.—The sun was reopened last night when Constable Allen of Springfield descended unexpectedly upon the city and made several important seizures at drug stores and kitchen dives.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Meetings of William A. Bennett, the all-seeing Providence bank teller, may reach \$20,000—John L. Sullivan talks challenging the winner of the Jackson ville fight—Columbia won the colt

FOREIGN COMMERCE

Exports of Merchandise in 1893

Show a Falling Off.

Exports of Gold the Highest in the Nation's History—Big Decrease in Imports and Exports in American Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Worthington C. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics, has made a voluminous report to the secretary of the treasury on the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

The report shows that the total imports of merchandise during the year were valued at \$866,499,623, of which \$21,829,711 was dutiable and \$441,610,211 free. The imports of merchandise in the fiscal year were valued at \$857,429,423, of which \$2,402,804 was dutiable and \$825,909,623 free.

The imports of gold during 1893 were valued at \$21,474,351 against \$19,929,451 in 1892, and of silver \$23,183,324 in 1893 against \$19,853,080 in 1892.

The exports of merchandise in 1893 were valued at \$847,055,191, and at \$1,038,181 in 1892. The exports of gold in 1893 were \$18,699,811, and of silver \$10,137,317, as compared with exports of \$59,195,321 gold and \$82,810,820 silver in 1892.

The tonnage during the year was 19,281,810 tons, and the number of immigrants arrived was 502,700, a falling off of 120,000, compared with 1892.

Mr. Ford notes that the values of the imports of merchandise attained the highest mark in the commercial history of the country.

Gold Shipments Were Enormous.

The exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before attained in a single year since the foundation of the government. In 1893, however, the net exports of gold were less than the net exports in 1892. The imports as well as the exports of silver and bullion reached an amount greater than is recorded in any other year in the history of the country.

In 1873, which will be remembered as the year of panic and important monetary legislation, the exports of silver reached \$39,759,293, a point that had never been attained in previous years, and has never been touched or exceeded in subsequent years until 1893, when the exports were \$40,757,319.

The year 1893, the report says, also marked one step down in the relative importance of the American merchant marine in the foreign carrying trade of the country. There was an actual decrease from 1892 in the percentage of imports and exports carried in American vessels 12.2 per cent, being the lowest point this feature of our commercial history has touched.

Labor and Finance.

The report states that the opening of 1893 was marked by a number of serious and extensive labor difficulties, affecting production and transportation and accompanied by acts of violence and destruction of property. Fortunately these strikes and consequent disturbances were localized, and proved to be of a temporary nature.

The center of disturbance was soon transferred to financial rather than industrial matters, but the effects were long felt in many of the leading lines of production and transportation, including an element of uncertainty, always injurious to undertakings involving large capital. The one dark feature of the troublous situation was the shrinkage of prices, due to an excessive production, and the same general drift of affairs has continued into 1893.

The report mentions a number of circumstances that combined to make the trade of 1893 an interesting study in the general laws governing international commerce, which include the enormous growth of this country in 1891 and a partial failure of similar European crops.

WHIDDEN IS DEAD.

A Woman Bit Him in the Leg and Blood Poisoning Resulted.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 5.—Policeman Abel G. Whidden died yesterday afternoon from blood poisoning, the result of being bitten by a woman seven weeks ago. He tried to arrest Emma Hall, a notorious woman, who had cut the throat of Ambrose Ward, her employer. She attacked the officer with a knife. He disarmed her, they fell down a flight of stairs and she bit him in the leg. Since Dec. 8 he suffered intensely. The woman is now in prison for assault on Ward.

Not a Bad Show.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—According to the annual report of the assessors of the city of Boston for the year 1893 the total assets were \$75,581,547 and the liabilities \$6,903,448, showing the amount of assets over liabilities as being \$68,678,790. The total debt for 1892 was \$66,003,937, and for 1893 \$68,903,145, showing an increase of debt for 1893 of \$904,511.

Connecticut Lost \$100,000.

HARTFORD, Jan. 6.—The investigation of the management of the Connecticut school fund, which was brought about by the recent defalcation of Agent Gunn in Ohio, was completed yesterday. The investigation shows that the state lost \$100,000, which was in charge of Agent Gunn of Ohio, who has disappeared.

Insurance Company Won't Give In.

SAO, Jan. 5.—The suit of the state of Hon. Roscoe L. Bowers against the New York Life Insurance company to recover insurance upon Mr. Bowers' life was taken to the United States circuit court by the defendants. The suit involves \$10,000.

Wife Murderer Sentenced.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—Louis La Frenier, the French Canadian charged with having murdered his wife last July, pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter. He was given the maximum sentence for manslaughter, which is 10 years in State prison.

An Infant Murdered.

CHELSEA, Mass., Jan. 5.—The body of a week old infant was found on Division street yesterday afternoon. The skull was crushed evidently by repeated blows from a blunt instrument. The police have no clue to work upon.

For Killing His Wife.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 5.—The trial of Daniel M. Robertson for the killing of his wife Mary on Sept. 9, by stabbing her with a case knife, has been assigned for Feb. 5 at the courthouse in this city.

The Smallpox Scare.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 5.—Another scare of probable smallpox has been discovered in Centralville. Harry Gordon, a milk collector, is thought to have contracted it in Methuen.

Died From Smallpox.

WRISTED, Conn., Jan. 5.—James Dillon of this place died yesterday from smallpox. His case was discovered 10 days

New Advertisements

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED

A party will leave BOSTON January 29 for a Two Weeks' Trip to

Lookout Mountain

and WASHINGTON.

Four days at the splendid Lookout Inn, on the famous Lookout Mountain, with all expenses included.

Five days at the Hotel Washington, in the heart of Washington, with all expenses included.

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Mayor Fearing's Inaugural.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

The chief aim of a Democratic form of government, I mean Democratic in its truest sense, should be to carry out in practice as well as theory, the accepted definition of that rule of Government: "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Therefore, we recently elected by the voters of both parties to govern the city for the ensuing year, should endeavor, as representatives of the people, to give all, regardless of their political affiliations, good government.

Good government will take it, and but few words to define it, as due regard to the public health, good streets and sidewalks, kept in proper repair, regularly cleaned, watered and properly lighted; a well disciplined and sufficiently numerous number of all-bodied policemen; a fire department equipped with the latest and most approved appliances for fighting fire; public schools of all grades, including industrial training, manual and trade schools for both sexes; proper institutions for the care of our paupers and insane, and for the detention of those who break or transgress the laws; the imposition of an equitably-assessed tax sufficiently large to carry on the above mentioned departments, and to use in case of emergencies. Careful and watchful supervision by those in authority over all these, ought to mean good government.

THE DUTIES OF THE MAYOR.

The state to defining the duties of the mayor directs that he "shall recommend all such measures as the business interests of the city may, in his opinion, require." Necessarily, such suggestions must be repetitions, in many instances, of those of former mayors. Let me hope you will consider them, made as they are by me, with only the city's best interest at heart, of such advantage that my successor will have to make new ones.

FINANCE.

The chief source of income most often passes comes from their real estate and personal property taxes. These taxes to be just, should be assessed at an equal valuation upon all alike at an equal rate as will raise the necessary amount such taxes are levied for. The city treasurer informs us that the state of the city's finances at present is as follows:

Amount of bonded debt.....\$450,000
Overdue coupons not yet presented for payment.....2,600
Deposited in bank for the account of Slipping Funds.....11,207.88
Yearly interest to be paid on bonds.....15,220.00

There is in the neighborhood of \$4,000 cash on hand. During the year past \$140,000 worth of bonds have been sold by the city for \$145,330, practically at par.

The most cursory glance at the tax list for 1853 of the city of Newport will reveal a system, or lack of system, of valuation that is manifestly unjust. I would earnestly recommend your honorable body to order your board of tax assessors to make a revaluation of the improved and unimproved real estate in this city. Of the taxes as assessed and paid in 1853, the people dwelling and owning property south of a line drawn east and west from the harbor line up Young street, Bowery, East Bowery and Dresser streets to the ocean, were taxed for \$14,493,500, or 30.22 of the whole real estate tax paid in the city. The personal property tax for 1853 in the same section was \$2,115,100, or 3% of the whole personal property tax in the city. These figures do not, of course, include churches or schoolhouses which are by law exempt from taxation, nor do they include the taxes upon property owned in other parts of the city by individuals residing in the limits named.

In return for this large percentage of the total taxation of the city which they pay, these people get what benefits? The entire area mentioned is covered by the beats of three policemen during the day, and from 1 A. M. until 7 A. M. two of these beats, the outlying one and another, are merged into one—the times when all beats where possible should be made smaller.

In the way of protection from fire there is a steam fire engine and hose reel on Young street, near Thunes, and a hose reel on Thames street, corner of Sharon court, and there is a condemned hook and ladder truck kept in the ward room on Young street. This is all. Under the proper heads of police and fire department I shall make some suggestions regarding this locality which I trust you will see your way clear to carry out.

CITY HALL.

There can be no citizen of Newport who has ever had any business to transact with the city government who has not been convinced of the necessity of a new City Hall. This statement has been made for years by each incoming mayor with no result. I would suggest your appointing a non-partisan commission of three men, entirely out of the city government, to look into the matter, and lay before you as soon as may be the results of their investigation. The city is now paying over \$600 a year rent for offices which should be in the City Hall. I am sure that intelligent action taken immediately upon this matter will enable you to present a proposal for the erection of a new City Hall to the voters of this city at the spring election, which I feel certain they will consider favorably.

FAMILY TOWN RECORDS.

Let me call your attention to our early town records. Their condition is well known to all lawyers, and to those of us who have had to consult them. When the British evacuated this island in 1770, they carried away with them the records and other valuable papers belonging to Newport. The transient in which they were placed was stuck at Bell Gate, but was later raised and taken to New York, where the records remained until 1782, when, at the request of the town council of Newport, and assisted by the aid of General Washington, they were returned. Their condition is easily imagined. Much might have been preserved at that time by recopying, but the poverty of the town prevented, and they have steadily faded to this day, with the exception that, in 1851, a transcript of a portion of the records relating to town council business was made. But the volume containing this matter and land evidence still remains uncarried for. Something should be done at once to rescue such of these records as can be saved. This matter has been deemed of such importance in other cities that large sums have been voted to carry on such work. I would suggest to you, however, to follow the example of your sister capital, which, in 1853, deposited with the Rhode Island Historical Society, a large mass of its earliest documents and records, not nearly as bad a condition as our own, for safe keeping, deciphering and recopying.

As much time and a certain amount of expense will be necessary to examine and copy these records, I would suggest that you pass an ordinance placing certain town records of Newport previous to 1750 in the care of the Newport Historical Society, a body incorporated by the State (said society to erect previous to their receipt a satisfactory fire proof receptacle) with the understanding that the society make a careful examination and recopy such deeds, wills and other matter as may be

deiphered, adding thereto copies of authentic documents of like nature that may be obtained from other sources.

To aid the society in this work, I would recommend that the City Council make a small annual population annually for a ten years. In this way, at a very small cost, we can in time obtain a valuable record of the transfer of real estate, and of other doings of our people from the bottom of the town. The result will be of immense value to our citizens, and as Newport has a history of surpassing interest, second to none in New England, this effort on your part will greatly aid the State in the work already commenced, of preserving early records.

You may gain an idea of the date to set these records of early date, which, on account of their condition, have to be refused, from the fact that last summer four hundred and forty-seven persons inquired for them of the society.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, SEWERS AND SIDEWALKS.

Newport possesses many beautiful natural features that serve to attract visitors, and cause them to make it their summer home. In most cases they have added to the city's attractiveness, for, building their homes upon her rock-bound coast line and undulating pasture lands, they have caused her "desert to rejoice, and blossom as the rose." In no other city of the world can such examples of the landscape gardener's art be seen as are here in evidence. No city affords such an opportunity to her visitors and citizens to view and compare the finished work of all the celebrated landscape gardeners of the time, surrounding houses and cottages, palaces and mansions, designed by architects of worldwide fame, treated and dwelt in by those whose names are famous in the worlds of science, art, literature or fashion as Newport does in her cliff walk or her Bellevue avenue—the former sustained by private munificence, the latter at the public expense. Let us try to make the latter and all our public streets worthy of the former.

Our beaches, harbor, parks, roads and drives constitute a large part of our stock in trade, and it is of the greatest consequence that all of them should be kept in a high state of perfection. As we have few manufacturing industries and but little commerce, we should sto to it that those natural attractions are not destroyed. On the contrary, they should be cherished, so that our city may be, in fact, what she has been often called in fiction, "the queen of watering places."

I trust that some means may be found to carry out little by little the plans of your park commission, made, as they are, with the aim of beautifying our city. These plans in full, as they were presented to the board of aldermen last fall, would call for a very large sum of money to complete, either public or private, but I cannot but feel that with intelligent discussion over ways and means between your committee on streets and highways and the park commission, much of a good beginning may be made. Much good may be done by such a commission if composed of unprejudiced men acting for the city's best interests. Such commissions in the past have too frequently been discovered to be cleverly laid plans to further private rather than public ends. With but few exceptions most of our public streets are in fair condition.

On Thames street the worn asphalt blocks should be replaced as soon as noticeable bad, and not allowed to remain until deep ruts and hollows have been worn. The part between Marlborough and Bridge streets is in bad order, never having been properly placed; otherwise the street is in fair order. The widening of the most important part of this street has been of great benefit to public traffic. The completion of that widening north of the square and south to the Postoffice should prove of such advantage to the abutters as to make them willing to complete such widening under similar conditions to that already widened.

Broadway, Spring, Loring streets and Bath road have been broken into so many times to repair the street railway tracks, Bath road also by the water works, that with less than the usual amount of care (those repairs rendering them from time to time nearly impassable) the roads are in a very bad condition. Except a few parts of Bellevue avenue where pieces of Telord-McAdam roadbed have been built in for many years, most of this important thoroughfare is not in good order. I would suggest that it would be well for the city to rebuild every year about half a mile of this avenue in the same excellent manner in which Kay street has been rebuilt, replace the curb stones needed with new granite ones, construct the best Telord-McAdam roadbed, and lay good sidewalks of brick and asphalt blocks.

The Ocean drive has been kept in very good condition except that portion near Colli's beach, which was opened twice in the height of the season by the water works company to lay and relay their pipes. Several of our streets, notably Red Cross avenue, Old Beach road at its eastern end, Bull and Touro streets, which have been covered this season with crushed stone, need more rolling, with the addition of a little binding material of some kind. When properly finished they will be fine roads.

The manholes in the sewer in the middle of Bowery street should be paved around with cobble or granite blocks; as left they are dangerous stumbling blocks for every horse that passes. In this street, particularly, and in East Bowery, or wherever the street is narrow, the manholes should be closed, the best Telord-McAdam roadbed should be used, and lay good sidewalks of brick and asphalt blocks.

The horses owned by the department should be used for fire purposes alone. Your board of firewards say in regard to this matter: "You can readily see what poor condition they are in for quick service, if, while watering the streets or worn out with such work, an alarm from a distant box should come in."

The best arrangement we can make, and the street commissioner helps us all he can, is to have one hose ready at all times to respond at the outset. This gives two streams. With the seven horses and the truck horses in the houses, we should have fourteen streams, and ladders to use with them."

The efficiency of the department would be greatly increased by the addition of a new steam fireengines and hose reel, said engine and reel to be situated somewhere in the southern part of the city, thus answering the demands for more protection presented to your honorable body by the residents in that section last year.

The fact that your department possesses but one serviceable hook and ladder truck makes it exceptionally weak. If, while the track was at a fire in the lower end of the city, a fire should break out in any of the public schools, and say lives should be lost for lack of ladders to reach the children the city store would be to blame. The purchase of a new hook and ladder truck would give one to each half of the city, making such a contingency almost an impossibility. At least fifteen hundred feet of new hose should be replaced with new pipe sewers. Some of these old sewers may be found extending back of the State House across

Broadway and down Farewell street. Others, I think, exist in Sherman, Touro, Mary, Pelham and John streets, and in Sunnyside place, extending to Broad and Modern sewage drainage conditions such sewers as measure to public health. They should be replaced as suggested with pipe sewers of sufficient size to carry of the increased amount necessary as the neighborhoods increase by them increase in size and population, all new sewers should be laid with that possibility in view, and should not put in sewer large enough only for the present, that we may have to dig up and increase in size in the near future. More care should be used in making private connections with our sewers. To insure a perfect connection, so that the sewer trench should be properly filled and the road bed replaced in good order, all street connections as far as the street line should be made by men in the city's employ. More adequate provision should be made to facilitate the clearing out of our sewers, and bush tanks should be built at the head of the principal outfall.

It is asserted by some of our citizens along Washington street that the outlet pipe leading from the settling tank across the harbor is partially filled up and does not wholly perform the duty for which it was intended. This should be examined and remedied, for it is very important that as much of our sewage as the outlet pipe capacity will carry when entirely clean should be discharged beyond the breakwater. During the past year the state has enacted a new statute regarding the sidewalks in the city of Newport, and already many have been repaired and placed in safe condition by the city workmen. It would be well if a special appropriation for sidewalks should be made, and some standard form having been adopted, a certain amount of new sidewalk should be built each year until all were in good condition. As there are certain ordinances of the city relating to sidewalks that seem to me to be at variance with the state statute passed, I recommend your committee on ordinances, in consultation with your city solicitor, to carefully revise all ordinances of the city relating to that subject. I would advise the recommendation by that committee, in consultation with the city solicitor, of one ordinance covering the whole subject, and in conformity with the new statute, for enactment by your honorable body.

All corporations permitted by law to tear up the streets of Newport should be held strictly amenable to the ordinance requiring them to replace the roadway in good order. More attention should be paid to the carrying out of this ordinance by the street commissioners than has been done in the past. The safety of the street commissioners should be raised to a point sufficient to allow him to give his whole time to city business.

There is too much promiscuous mowing of lawns around the city. The fire hydrants are taken up in some cases, and the fire alarm wires have to be cut to allow the passage underneath of the house. Even though required by their permit to have them at once put together, for a space a portion of the city is exposed to danger from fire. They block for days and nights thoroughfares on which they are being moved, a fact, owing to the detour necessary to be made, which might some time prove a fatal delay for the engines and firemen called to a fire. I suggest your passing such an ordinance as will forbid in the future the passage or removal through the public streets of Newport, of any building of greater width in the widest part than the distance from curb to curb of the narrowest street it must pass through, or a height greater than can pass through or under the trees on each side without damage, and the placing of the power to grant permission to make removals in the hands of your Board of Aldermen.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The rank and file of the fire department under the ordinance passed December 5, 1853, are elected to serve during good behavior. Not being liable to be turned out at the beginning of each year, they ought to take more interest in the department. Under such circumstances, the fire department should be under a proper supervision of the chief and board of firewards, in as good condition for service as any body of call men can be. The best fire service can only come from a fully paid body of men drilled in the quickest method of answering alarms and of extinguishing fire upon their arrival, and they should be engaged in that work alone.

As long as the present method of electing a chief and one member of the board of firewards every twelve months continues, the service can never be made as it ought to be. The election of a chief for so short a period makes it possible at any time for a totally incompetent man to be elected. Such a man might in his year of service, through his incapacity, cause great damage to the city, and loss of reputation to the department. The present manner of election by the City Council is perfectly proper. The term of office, though, should be during good behavior. It seems to me that some action taken immediately by your committee on fire department on the line of the following suggestions would be greatly conducive to an easier feeling as regards the danger from fire, and to wards increasing the efficiency of your fire department.

The Ocean drive has been kept in very good condition except that portion near Colli's beach, which was opened twice in the height of the season by the water works company to lay and relay their pipes. Several of our streets, notably Red Cross avenue, Old Beach road at its eastern end, Bull and Touro streets, which have been covered this season with crushed stone, need more rolling, with the addition of a little binding material of some kind. When properly finished they will be fine roads.

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Two new fire alarm boxes should be put in, covering the Octroi district. New boxes should be added each year, until the fire alarms are close enough together to insure the quickest service and least possible loss of time in sending an alarm.

I would further recommend that the uptake of No. 14 ergia house in Hill street be partitioned off and utilized, thus giving the members a proper meeting and meeting room. At present they are forced to use the cellar for that purpose.

POLICE.

The ordinances will probably give the major control of the police department. That being the case, I shall endeavor to make it as efficient as possible. There is much to be done, however, by your honorable body to aid and increase that efficiency. The police department of Newport can never reach that degree of discipline or consistency which ought to be the standard of all such departments, under the present ordinances relating to the police department. So long as the office of chief is made the football of politics, so long will the force be poorly disciplined and more or less inefficient. The office should be held during good behavior. No man should be elected to it without having had a certain number of years' experience on this or some other police force. There should be a fixed age at which retirement should be compulsory. The maximum by the legislature of a law permitting the city of Newport to create a fund for the pensioning of policemen and firemen, doubtless arising from the sale of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

PUBLIC HEALTH.

It would be best for the city to have a permanent police force, consisting of a sergeant, the present police station being headquarters. This would divide the city into three sections, lightening the work of the men and more conducive to much better service. Under the present state of affairs each beat is for a time entirely unpatrolled, as it is the custom for the officer on watch to start to meet his relief at the same hour that his relief is leaving the police station.

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PUBLIC

Business Cards.

Furniture.

New Carpets

AND

Wall Papers.

We are daily receiving new carpets and wall papers and are prepared to show a fine line of

New Patterns.

Prices as low as

Anywhere.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

A NEW LINE OF

CARPETS

AT

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

Chamber Furniture

A NEW LINE OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions,

Carpets, Oil Cloths and

Matlings.

M. COTTRELL,

COTTRELL BLOCK,

11-15 Next to the Post Office.

CLOSING OUT

SPRING STOCK

at a discount.

Great bargains in

Baby Carriages

AT

Brver's

Furniture Rooms,

156 THAMES STREET.

Chamber Suits,

Mattresses,

Feather Pillows,

J. W. HORTON & CO'S.

42 CHURCH ST.

UPHOLSTERING

AT

MATTRESS WORK,

In all its branches.

The Value of Time.

One morning when Benjamin Franklin was bus in the press room of his newspaper, a loafer stepped into the book store and spent an hour or more looking over the books. Finally he seemed to settle upon one, and I asked the clerk two cents.

"One dollar," the clerk replied.

"One dollar," echoed the loafer.

"Can't you take less than that?"

"One dollar is the price," the clerk answered.

The would-be purchaser looked over the book awhile longer and inquired:

"Is Mr. Franklin in?"

"Yes, he's busy in the printing office," the clerk replied.

"Well, I want to see him," said the man.

The clerk told Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin soon appeared, and the stranger said:

"What is the lowest, Mr. Franklin, that you can take for that book?"

"One dollar and a quarter," was the prompt and decisive answer.

"To a dollar and a quarter? Why your clerk only asked me a dollar just now."

"True," replied Mr. Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than leave my work."

The man seemed surprised, and wishing to end a parley of his own seeking, said:

"Well, come now, tell your lowest price for this book."

"One dollar and a half."

"A dollar and a half? Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter."

"Yes," said Mr. Franklin coolly, "and I had better have taken that price than to take even a dollar and a half now."

This was a way of trade which took this man quite by surprise. Without a word he laid the money on the counter, took the book and left the store.

The stormy winter with its rains, and snows, and rushing blizzards serves timely notice on all persons, who think life worth the living, that they must keep on hand a supply of Ayer's Hair Dressing, to prevent colds, to guard against incipient consumption, or suffer the consequences of their temerity.

Lift up thy head, and be thou strong in truth.

The new combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna, as used in Carter's Backache Plaster, has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness, the chills, etc., and you will be surprised to notice the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach relieves the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plaster. Price 25 cents.

France is worth all property considered, £1,000,000,000.

When buying Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough, ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac.

The property of Germany is assessed at £5,000,000,000.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is always appropriate. The most important article of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood's Hair Dressing cures liver life, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

All the property of Italy is deserved at £2,000,000,000.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an egg brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

The public institutions of England are valued at £1,000,000,000.

During the past half-century—since the discovery of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the average limit of human life in civilized countries, has been considerably lengthened. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is everywhere considered the standard blood-purifier, the Superior Medicine.

"No man is a real hero who does not know he's right with God."

Mrs. S. W. White
Tells of a family blessing.
Thus she writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I suffered for 10 years with female complaints of the worst form, accompanied by severe spinal trouble, causing incessant backache, weakness of the stomach, and a nervousness.

"I gave up all hope of ever being well again. Just then I began to take:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I followed your directions and treatment until I am now a perfectly well woman.

"I gave it to my two daughters, aged 14 and 16 years, and they are fine, healthy girls.

"It is surely a blessing to our family."—816 Holly St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

I was only 15 years old when one bitter winter I took a contract to chop a large quantity of cord wood. It was one of the few boys who had in that locality of earning a little money. It seemed like a rough way to me now; but we did not think so then. I was up at 6 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 had had my breakfast, and was in the woods sending the echo of my strokes far over the hills. I was working for a purpose. The winter's chopping would give me money enough to start in a small business upon which I had set my heart. It was nothing less than to buy out a tin shop at "The Corners," the nearest village. In imagination I saw myself a "storekeeper," at once a person of dignity in the community and highly satisfactory to himself. I soared even higher than that. I saw myself living in a fine house, growing elderly, pompous and fat, and in all probability president of a bank, like Judge Johnson, for whom I turned off the sidewalk every time I met him at "The Corners," as every other youth did, because he was so rich and important.

New Year's day found me in the woods, chopping away as usual. Hills were not observed in that community, and festivities were as rare as angel's visits. An extra piece of pie in my lunch pail and a bit of something unusual for supper were all that marked the day from all other crisp, cold winter days. But I thought of it being New Year's and dreamed my dreams while I maled the ax hum. The luck I expected out of that winter's work I could scarcely put in a small kingdom. While I was dwelling upon this interesting theme something snapped far above my head, there was a crash, some blinding flashes of light, and then—I was nowhere, at least consciously.

7th. Koal-spar starts a hot fire, with any kind of coal, in five minutes.

8th. Koal-spar saves 25% of your Coal Bill.

One package of Koal-spar costing 25 cents, saves one quarter ton of coal hard or soft.

Describes Circulars Free to Consumers.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and address on a postal card, and we will see that it is placed within your reach.

THE KOAL-SPAR CO.,

51 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JAMES A. RANDALL, General Agent, 128 Spring St., Newport, R. I.

Poetry.

On New Year's Eve.

Good-bye old Year! We have loved thee well,

Through the years were cold and gray;

Dear old year! we have sighed over thy delects,

Thou hast brought us strength for the daily task,

Though shown us gleams of light,

That bring us near some friends most dear,

And give us "hours in the night."

The hours of thy life are numbered now,

And we to X with fond regard,

"Is Mr. Franklin in?"

"Yes, he's busy in the printing office,"

"Well, I want to see him," said the man.

The clerk told Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin soon appeared, and the stranger said:

"What is the lowest, Mr. Franklin, that you can take for that book?"

"One dollar and a quarter," was the prompt and decisive answer.

"To a dollar and a quarter? Why your clerk only asked me a dollar just now."

"True," replied Mr. Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than leave my work."

The man seemed surprised, and wishing to end a parley of his own seeking, said:

"Well, come now, tell your lowest price for this book."

"One dollar and a half."

"A dollar and a half? Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter."

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This was a way of trade which took this man quite by surprise. Without a word he laid the money on the counter, took the book and left the store.

We had been talking about the turn of fortune which comes to some people with the New Year. Dr. Mason, the oldest man in the room, said:

"I will tell you a story worth relating. I see that it is now the fashionable thing for men and women who have made a little in the world to tell all about the books which influenced them and the incidents which turned them into the highways which lead to fortune or to fame. Well, I am not famous, think heaven, but perhaps the experiences of a man who has escaped them may not be without use to somebody."

I have always believed in luck. I don't attempt to justify my belief, I know that I can't hold my ground in argument against those who say there is no such thing. I only know that I believe in it. The superstition was born in me. There is a proverb in the Castilian tongue which says: "He who expects good luck will surely get it." I read that before I was 12 years old, and at once put faith in it. It confirmed the hope within me, that the future held something exceptionally good for me. Perhaps each one of us has that feeling, but not everybody evolves it into a faith and regularly lives by it. I did.

I had a dreary childhood, a difficult youth and a struggling early manhood. That proved helped me to go through everything with courage. Usually I hated problems. My father had a stock of very disagreeable ones which he showered upon me at all seasons and hours. They who know nothing fear nothing. "Birds that fly high, light low," and others of equally discouraging power were ever on the wing of his tongue. But the proverb that promised good luck simply because it was both balm and inspiration to us.

I was just beginning to be a little known when I fell in love. The young lady who had effected this state of my emotions was Miss Alma Adams. She was very handsome. She had the dark eyes I am so fond of, and a placid, unemotional face that I greatly admired. She was not rich, and I was rather glad of it, because I wanted to win her and to do everything for her myself.

I think a man who is a man ought to feel that way. I was very much in love with her, and I thought that she felt more than kindly to me. But I wasn't sure. She was a queer girl. One could never tell what she was thinking. I put off learning the actual state of her heart until I saw my way clear to a decent practice. In short, till I put some money in my purse.

Miss Adams' parents had in the family a niece about Alma's age, a plain little body, who was somewhat deaf and, therefore, something of a bore to a sensible young fool like me, who had only eyes and ears for the girl he adored. But Laura, this cousin, was good if she was exceedingly pale, and the girls were very fond of each other.

At last my unspoken love became a burden. I thought of but little else than Alma. Rivals I had, to be sure, but none whom I really feared.

Young Wilcox, son of the richest man in the growing young town, hung around her constantly; and George Caley, a middle-aged swell from "the east," was also devoted to her. But I was unhappy.

The quiet happiness which shone day after day in her face became a joy to me. It even rebuked me, too. It was plain that she loved me devotedly; and she was so unselfish in her love, so wise, so sensible that I soon found myself admiring her. In the wish to do everything possible for her in order to recompense her for her love, I did not have to guess her; I, too, was unhappy.

I said to myself, "I am a poor boy, but I have a good heart, and I am not a bad boy."

I returned to Crestfield on New Year's day. I lost no time in going to see Alma. Visions of this moment of happiness had filled my mind for days. I met Laura just coming out of the house. Full of childish delight at seeing once more so near the little home circle which held my happiness, I rushed up to her and held out both hands, saying: "I am so glad to see you. I shall be grateful if you are half as glad to see me."

Her eyes opened wide, with a look that was part pleasure and part astonishment, blended with deep depreciation. She had the appealing eyes which so often belong to the young who are afflicted with deafness. Something in her look told me that she had not really understood my words, but was honestly glad to see me. So I rattled on telling her how I had thought of all of them while I had been away, still holding both her hands in a hearty clasp.

"I wish you a Happy New Year, and many Happy New Years!" I said finally.

"Your welcome makes me very happy. Now, let us go and find Alma."

"Do you really mean it Dr. Mason?"

She looked up at me with a strange, yearning expression on her plain face, which was flushed with red, like an early morning sky.

"Mean it? mean it over and over, with all my heart," and I held her hands tighter than ever in my enthusiasm.

"Now let us find Alma, for whom I have waited so long."

In less than six months I had Laura a thousand times more, it seemed to me, than I had ever loved Alma. When I began to realize it, I blessed Fair over and over again for giving me my own, even though such incomprehensible ways. "I always expected to have happiness in my home, and I might have been sure of it, although the light refused to shine for awhile."

At the end of the year I was so infatuated with my lovely little wife that I told her the story of how I came to marry her. That she regarded as the best possible proof of my love for her. Then she confessed to me that she had loved me almost from the hour when she first saw me, but imagined that I cared for Alma. Yet when I told her that New Year's morning with such extraordinary cordiality, her heart rather than her reason caused the mis-understanding. Yet she declares to this day that what she seemed to hear the patient is a moderate drinker and an alcohol weak.

Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Seal to their beds without their knowledge, and today we see that they quickly recover from it.

"No, I am not a moderate drinker," she said.

"I am a moderate drinker," she said.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JANESTOWN.

The ball given at the Champney House Tuesday night by the Jamestown Society Club was a complete success. Mr. William Allen, of Newport, prompted and a number of people were present from Newport. Dancing was begun at 8 o'clock and continued until 11, with an intermission for refreshments at 10 o'clock.

This year's registration is more than double that of last year, when but thirty-two names were recorded. The record this year shows sixty-five.

Mr. Horatio Dodge, who occupied the Eldred farm, died very suddenly Monday evening. An autopsy was held by Drs. Davis and Cary of Newport, who declared the cause of death to be peritonitis, caused by a stroke. Dodge was a native of Block Island, but had resided at Jamestown for a number of years. He was a widower and leaves three small children.

Capt. Abbott Chandler and family, who have been visiting friends in Kirkton, Mass., have returned.

Mr. David Watson has sold for Professor Charles W. Larned, of West Point, N. Y., a tract of land on the corner of Watcott and Hamilton avenues, and containing about 67,000 square feet to Mrs. Mary H. Clarke of Jamestown and Mrs. Lizzie A. Holmick, wife of Lieutenant E. A. Holmick, U. S. A.

Col. Floyd Clarkson, whose grandfather, Wm. Floyd Clarkson, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died of heart disease at his home in New York on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Swinburne is confined to her home by ill health.